

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, March 20, 1901.
CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular permanent staff of writers, and much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

IN order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor, or Business Managers, according to tenor or purpose.

New Presidential Timber.

It was only the other day the point was made that the republicans were discussing no candidate for 1904. With the exception of Colonel Roosevelt there was nobody in sight. Mr. McKinley was dead, Mr. Sherman was dead, Mr. Allison no longer had aspirations. Mr. Reed by his own choice was out of politics, and in circumstances that made his retirement permanent. The suggestion of the name of Mr. Fairbanks was treated with respect, but it had led to no general canvass of the question. There was some lament. Was presidential timber growing scarce? Was there ever a time before when the republicans seemed limited to so few names?

The suspense is over. The ball has opened, and we shall probably witness as lively a contest as has ever been put up. The name of Governor Odell is now presented. He is a man of experience in politics, highly successful in business, young, popular, popular in the present office, has made a good start in his present office, has shown a disposition to hold corporations to an accountability, and has just asserted an independence of boss rule in a way which has won him much respect. His office gives him a great opportunity. Will he continue to grow in it? And if he does can he attain the presidential height in the next two years?

Another name now mentioned is that of Judge Taft of the Philippine commission. He is meeting with success in his present post, and will become an early day. It is understood, civil governor of the Philippine Islands. He is a distinguished lawyer, and comes from Ohio. If in the next three years conditions in the Philippine archipelago improve to the point of making American occupation the source of the profit expected, and the great cause of expansion disappears, will his part in the work, allied to his attractive character and undoubted ability, insure him standing in a national convention as a candidate for the presidency?

And now comes this picturesque young soldier, Funston. Of course, it is a far cry from a deed of personal daring to the presidency of the United States. But suppose that, meanwhile, the young man comes home, enters politics, sweeps Kansas on some good platform, stamps the country for his party, and shows a knack of doing other things well besides scouting and fighting. And then suppose that in a deadlock among the leaders in the republican national convention, somebody with a resonant voice and a stirring manner, after the fashion of Mr. Bryan should propose Kansas here as a candidate. Has not stranger things happened in our politics than the nomination of such a man in such circumstances?

A notable thing is that of these five men Judge Taft is the oldest, and he only about fifty. Fairbanks, Roosevelt and Odell are all in the forties, and Funston is but thirty-five. The young man Absalom is really not out of it at all, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Crocker to the contrary notwithstanding.

All's Fair.

It is rather amusing to learn that one of the London newspapers, unable to accept the capture of Aguinaldo in good spirit while De Wet is hovering beyond the range of Kitchener's men, takes pains to quote from a writer on military ethics to prove that Funston had no right to adopt the tactics which enabled him to bag the Tagal leader. It seeks to lay down the dictum that it is wrong for a soldier to employ treachery to gain a point. Were this rule universally applied warfare would indeed be revolutionized. There has probably never been a campaign in the course of which one commander or the other has not utilized information derived from traitors or their original trust. Spies pass freely back and forth between armies, posing as white washers, and force they are secretly surveying. The capture of a leader through deception falls squarely within the category of legitimate enterprise. The London News would probably have applauded vigorously had Kitchener succeeded in putting one of his subordinates into De Wet's camp in a manner to lead that slippery leader into an ambush. However, as far as known, there was nothing in Funston's scheme which utilized treachery, the element of strategy from first to last, such as the commander of forces employs when he sends off a false column to mislead his enemy. The entire native party pretended to be insurgents escorting American prisoners. All but four or five of these natives, however, were Macabebes, members of the tribe traditionally at enmity with Aguinaldo and his allies, whose assumption of the insurgent role involved a chance to arouse suspicion. From the outset of the war they have been friendly to the Americans. There will be no chagrin here, save, perhaps, upon the heights of Boston, over the manner in which Aguinaldo was taken. There is nothing which needs to be excused or condoned in the enterprise, and everything to call for congratulations and praise.

A prominent actor recently complained in a lecture that actors do not act properly on the stage. Possibly the lecturer might do good by rearranging his salary list so as to give them more opportunities for private rehearsal.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is almost tempted at times to organize a reform crusade and start in with the aldermen.

Admiral Dewey's Promised History.

Admiral Dewey, in discussing Aguinaldo's capture, is quoted thus:

"Looking over the events of the past two years, I am sometimes impressed with the idea that possibly the trouble with the Philippines was never avoided, but when I say that I say it because hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. I have no criticism for some of the things that have happened here. When all of the documents are finished, I will be perfectly clear that no obligation rested upon the American forces to treat the Filipinos as allies."

This, as Admiral Dewey admits, is "hindsight." But would a little history have prevented the outbreak? Could people whose heads were so easily turned by a

success which they themselves had not achieved have been influenced by such a plain statement as this? The trouble did not occur to the American authorities. They had no other end in view but to establish American control. The Filipinos, as Admiral Dewey declares, were not their allies. No promises had been given. No suspicion existed that the Filipinos meditated setting up for themselves for control of the archipelago. Ordinary politeness and kindness, therefore—and they were shown—were all the Americans could reasonably be expected to exhibit.

But a surprise came. Aguinaldo, who at first had thought of no such thing, suddenly conceived the idea of a government of his own, and in a secret and treacherous manner set about putting his idea into execution. His head had been turned. His forces, though hastily collected, had grown in the months between the sinking of the Spanish fleet and the insurgent attack on the Americans to outnumber the Americans, and he fancied that he was master of the situation. He delivered his blow, but found the Americans easily too much for him, and since then he has been rushed about from pillar to post by the tireless energy of the Americans, until, after two years, during which he has never won a fight, he has at last been neatly trapped and jailed.

Admiral Dewey announces his intention to write the full history of the whole Philippine episode. He could not devote his leisure to a better purpose. He is at once the best prepared man in the world for the task, and the most vitally interested in its thorough and faithful execution. His own fame—secure for all time—springs from the Philippine Islands, and everything connected with that brilliant achievement should stand out in history in its true colors and relation. The anti-imperialists, open and disguised, have twisted and perverted the story to their own ends, and tried to set the seal of dishonor upon him and upon his government. It will be an act of public service as well as of personal vindication for him to put the whole crew to shame with all the facts and documents, from the enthusiast who saw a George Washington in Aguinaldo, to the sneering joker who was rejoicing in Aguinaldo's security and heaping pinhead ridicule on Funston at the very hour when the Tagal schemer was in the clutches of the intrepid American.

Will Aguinaldo Urge Peace?

The information is held forth in Gen. MacArthur's dispatch telling of the capture of Aguinaldo that the Tagal leader may soon issue a proclamation to his followers urging them to lay down their arms. This gratifying suggestion is a logical result of Funston's successful raid. Aguinaldo's case was practically hopeless at Palanan. The elections in the United States had gone against the party which stood nearest to giving a distinct pledge to grant absolute independence to the archipelago. The military campaign of the Americans had driven the rebel leader to the mountains. The Taft commission had succeeded in establishing civil rule in many provinces, with every evidence of a hearty co-operation by the natives. Hundreds of the insurgents in arms had been captured or had surrendered. The nest of conspirators in Manila which for months had been fomenting the insurrection and supplying it with funds and munitions had been broken up. The natives of intelligence had begun to form parties in harmony with the American government, and to split into factional organizations, while dividing upon religious questions. There was every evidence of the dissolution of the native independence party both as a civil and as a military force.

This was the condition which inspired Aguinaldo to write to friends imploring them to exert themselves to the utmost to stay the advancing Americanization of the islands. There was no hope of success. Every month the new sovereignty grew firmer established, and the insurgent cause weaker and less able to resist. Under such circumstances capture should have been and perhaps was welcome to the despairing leader. He had done well, from his point of view, exceptionally well under all the circumstances. But his cause was wrong and he lacked the means to make it succeed against a proposition which promised the Filipinos good government, progress of commerce and peace.

It would be the act of a Filipino patriot now for Aguinaldo to accept the inevitable and to spare his people further bloodshed. His word to the men still in arms ought to have a broad effect, although it is to be expected that even if he should issue such a proclamation as General MacArthur suggests there would remain a certain amount of outlaws in the less settled regions, remote from the centers of American power, and the most wholesome effect of such a move as this would be upon the already friendly natives, who have for many months been menaced by the hostilities for accepting American sovereignty. If Aguinaldo, by a formal declaration, could put an end to the terrorizing of the amingo class he would go very far toward closing the insurrection effectively.

The bad name of the residents of Sing Sing had given it caused the village to apply to the legislature to change its name. Jackson City might think it over.

Aguinaldo probably thinks that with the assistance of some kind friends in Boston and Washington, the rebellion will manage to get on without him.

General Funston's retirement from public life was so complete that for a time it was taken seriously and regarded as permanent.

China has hopes of seeing affairs in the Orient become so complicated that its own share in the tangle will be an infinitesimal knot.

If Minister Wu keeps on lecturing there may arise an impression that he has mistaken himself for a missionary.

Very naturally the question is asked, "What will we do with Aguinaldo?" We will feed him.

Editor Harmsworth says America is slow. That sounds a little like a genuine British joke.

If Count Boni is not careful his French duelling propensities will yet land him in a fight.

Senator Platt is silent, but is probably not thinking about turning the other cheek.

The Sultan of Turkey needs money. Probably some of his wives are not economical.

The Last Deadlock Broken.

The election of Dietrich and Millard by the Nebraska legislature before the final adjournment closes the record of the winter's demonstrations in behalf of a direct election of senators. There were four stubborn deadlocks, besides several lively fights, over the selection of members of the upper house of Congress by legislatures. It would be interesting to know the exact amount of legislative time expended in these struggles, and it would be still more to the point to know how much money they cost, to individuals and states and business interests. The net result is that all the vacancies in the Senate have been filled save two, Delaware remaining unrepresented. In three cases the choice was effected only on the very eve of final adjournment. In all three cases men outside of the legislature were chosen. In not one case of the four did

a determined leader of a faction win out by his persistence. The final choice in Nebraska may perhaps have been better, for the sake of the state and the country party, than if one of the factions had dictated the election. But unquestionably this prolonged struggle has left its enduring scars.

So long as the czar is obliged to hide in an armored train, it may be difficult for him to feel a proper pride in any advantage his country may gain in Asia.

If certain Americans go on making money at this rate the Rothschilds will be wise to look to their laurels.

SHOOTING STARS.

Bad Debts.

"You must feel that you owe your country a great deal."

"Of course," answered Senator Sorghum. "A whole lot of people owe their country a great deal, and I suppose it is the duty of laborers under is in not having a good book-keeper to keep track of these things."

March.

March like a lion must go out, So whether it be proclaimed, Let us give thanks, and round a doubt The lion has been tamed.

Naturally in a Hurry.

"You must be a little patient with me," said the Filipino prisoner, "and remember that if I get a little ahead of the procession now and then it is not because I am trying to run away."

"What is the reason of it?"

"It is force of habit. I have gotten so much into the habit of sprinting that I can't keep back with the crowd."

A Lack of Reciprocity.

"What makes that look so naughty?"

"He is proud of his ancestors."

"I see. And I suppose it never once occurred to him that his ancestors might be more or less ashamed of him."

Negative Benefactions.

"It is an unappreciative world," said Miss Cayenne with a sigh.

"A great many people have found it so."

"Yes. My friends ought to be very grateful to me, indeed, but they're not."

"For what?"

"For the disagreeable things I think of and don't say."

Fame.

There once did live a wondrous man; So general was his fame To cheer the world straightway began At mention of his name.

And straightaway literary folk Began, in accents sweet, To tell what was his favorite joke And what he liked to eat.

They told of golf and other joys By which his leisure sped, And of his little girls and boys And what bright things they said.

About his ancestry they told And all its doings proud; And whether, when he'd taken cold, He ever sneezed aloud.

Of things like these we read a lot And the result must shame us; We read until we quite forgot What really made him famous.

Contagiousness of Scarlet Fever.

From the New York Herald.

The well-known contagious properties of scarlet fever argue for more than ordinary precautions. In these times, when it behooves parents to be more than careful against any possible exposure of their children to known or suspected diphtheria, measles, and other diseases, it is not surprising that this is the most difficult of all the questions that present themselves for ready answer.

The mother in the tenement and the one in the palace are, relatively speaking, in the wicker chair with the careless nurse is oftentimes no safe little orator. Under such circumstances capture should have been and perhaps was welcome to the despairing leader. He had done well, from his point of view, exceptionally well under all the circumstances. But his cause was wrong and he lacked the means to make it succeed against a proposition which promised the Filipinos good government, progress of commerce and peace.

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Safeguarding the Pension Rolls.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Unfold millions in undeserved pensions would have been lost had the United States treasury, if, at the close of the war for the Union, the discharged soldiers had been given as now away every cent of their annuities to every resident of the country. Each individual is required to fill and sign a blank describing his life, his habits, his family, his education, his medical officers, whose report will be turned over to the adjutant general, in order that the adjutant general may be able to establish the least possible delay. This arrangement is an excellent one for volunteers as well as for the government. It is a thorough safeguard against fraud, and the pension rolls, and is at the same time a great advantage to the men who are justly entitled to pensions, inasmuch as it will enable them to establish their claims without expense or delay.

Speed of Street Cars.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

An agitation to reduce the speed of the trolley cars in New York evokes an injunction from the city to "go slow" and about getting a law passed to control the speed of street cars. This is supported by the indisputable assertion that "the usefulness of the greater speed of the trolley over the horse cars cannot be measured."

It is beyond doubt that enhanced speed in the trips which are necessary for city populations is a great public good. If this increased speed enables a man to gain half an hour's time each day it may be calculated to add to his business or leisure life.

On the other hand, it is plain that to make speed a peril to the safety of the streets is to pay too high a price for it. The half hour's gain of time is not so important as to justify the destruction of life or limb to obtain it.

The true principle is, plainly, to permit as high speed as may be consistent with the safety of the streets, and to limit it before it threatens that supreme consideration. The impossibility of maintaining any considerable degree of speed on crowded streets without peril to the public is emphasized by the fact that for really rapid transit routes must be acquired devoted exclusively to the fast cars or trains entirely separate from all other traffic.

A Pretty Question for Hot Weather.

From the Boston Transcript.

Now suppose half a dozen benevolent persons turn their attention to producing satisfactory shirt waists for men and succeed even beyond their fondest hopes, and also bring a device to take the place of belt as well as of suspenders, are they to have their inventions slipped in the bud by the edicts of proprietors of hotels and other places that such a thing will not be allowed within their precincts?

The probable attitude of restaurant keepers before undertaking any large outlay for such a thing is a question. Of course, if an article is worn universally, it makes assent to its appearance universal. But is the man's shirt waist to be worn even by those who do not wear it? Or will it wear in public be confined to a few ill-spirited who lead where others dare not follow? It promises to be a pretty question.

\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5.

DRESSY SPRING OXFORDS.

YOU have our own exclusive lasts in these lines of swell Oxford. They are made to our order and are made to fit. There is no slipping at the heel—no rubbing, but a neat, snug fit. They are soft and pliable. The toe is right—the finish inside is smooth, and they make the handsomest and richest Oxford possible to be obtained at any price.

ALL the swell leathers are used, such as Vici, Ideal Patent, Vici Patent Kid and others. In these Oxfords you not only get completeness, but real value. Our prices are—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Call and look them over. Glad to show them to you.

At \$2.50 each. Double-breasted; all wool; neat patterns; silk sewed; points made double in seats and knees; sizes 8 to 12.

At \$3.75 each. Pretty Light-weight Double-breasted Suits, in good, stylish mixtures and navy blue; all wool; well made; silk sewed; points made double in seats and knees; sizes 8 to 12.

At \$5.00 each. Vest Suits for little boys; all-wool navy blue serge and fancy all-wool vest; cutaway coat; single or double-breasted vest; chest front and pants; neat, stylish and dressy; sizes 6 to 12.

At \$2.95 each. Navy Blue Flannel Blouse Suits; all wool; black and white braided collar; sizes 8 to 12.

At \$7.50 each. Girls' Three-quarter-length Cheviot Box Coats, navy, cardinal and brown; sizes 8 to 14.

At \$8.75 each. Girls' Three-quarter-length Cover Cloth Coats, double caps; Bishop sleeves; trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta silk; sizes 6 to 12.

At \$10.00 each. Girls' Cover and Cheviot English Box Coats, lined or unlined—a very jaunty garment for spring and summer wear; sizes 6 to 14.

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Many kinds. All moderately priced. Suits, Reefers, Top Coats, Shirt Waists, Blouses—all articles of outer apparel in demand for boys' spring wear—all the best styles and only such goods as have proved their claim to a place in the most carefully guarded stocks.

Our Stock of "Reciprocity" Suits

Is now very complete for spring, and we are showing an exceptionally fine line in navy blue chevrons and serges and light and dark gray and brown mixtures. This make of suit is the very best that can be obtained for the money. They wear much better than other suits at the same price, fit better and look better—style, cut and finish are the best that can be produced. Made of all-wool goods only, by high-class men tailors of long experience; silk sewed throughout; coat strengthened in parts subject to hardest wear; points made double in seats and knees; and very strongly sewed altogether a fine, handsome and thoroughly satisfactory suit; sizes 8 to 16.

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